

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

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GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1846.

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**WILMINGTON JOURNAL:**  
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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

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Five new subscribers, to one address, \$11 00  
Ten, do, do, do, 20 00  
Twenty, do, do, do, 38 00  
No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

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Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid, and directed to the firm.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

**Post Office, Wilmington.**  
NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.  
NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, is due daily at 3 P. M. and closes at 10 P. M.

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**RALEIGH**  
Classical, Mathematical and Military  
**ACADEMY.**

Classical Department:  
J. M. LOVEJOY, PRECEPTOR.

Mathematical and Military Department:  
W. F. DISBROW.

THE year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each; the first Session beginning on the first of January, and the second Session on the first of July.

It is the design of the preceptor, that this Institution shall not be surpassed in the advantages afforded for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical Education.

Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States.

**TERMS OF TUITION.**  
For English and Mathematical Studies, per Session, \$15 00  
For Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and Italian Language, per Session, 20 00

The advanced Classes may pursue the Studies of a lower Class, paying only for the Studies of the Class to which they belong.

Military Tactics taught to the Pupils, free of extra charge.

The design of the Military Department being to fit the Pupils to act, in case of emergency, as Officers, the West Point system of instruction will be carefully pursued, nor will the Army Tactics be departed from, in order to exhibit the boys for the benefit of the Institution or for any other purposes.

By an Act of the last Legislature, necessary arms and equipments are furnished by the State, but Parents who wish their children instructed in the Military Department, are required to provide them with the prescribed Uniform.

N. B.—Good board can be had in respectable families at \$8 00 per month, and a few Pupils will be taken as boarders, by the Principal of the Academy.

**REFERENCES:**  
Hon. George E. Badger, Gen. More.  
Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Col. E. Yarbrough.  
Hon. R. M. Saunders, Charles L. Hinton.  
Rev. D. Lacy, L. D. Henry.  
Hon. John H. Bryan, Wm. F. Collins.  
Hon. J. R. Daniel, James B. Shepard.  
Hon. Richard Hines, H. W. Husted.  
Dr. Baker, E. P. Guion, Esq's.

As the above named gentlemen are well known in the State, I have given their names as references. They send their sons or wards to my school, and of course their opinions can be confidently trusted.

J. M. L.  
Raleigh, April 17, 1846. 31-111

**WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**  
This Society will hold its future meetings, every Friday night in the Methodist Protestant Church, which will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock, promptly, through the summer.

THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings through the summer in the school house at the U. S. Post, Potomac, every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. 51-12m

**SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,**  
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomach Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Scatula, or Lumbrigo, and Diseases arising from an Impurity of the Blood, Mercurial, or Dropsy, Exposure or Impurity in Life—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

This valuable Medicine is now used and universally approved by the most distinguished of the Medical Profession throughout our country, and by its intrinsic medicinal value, the public generally, that the different preparations have been made with this in view, and in the removal and cure of diseases having their origin in an impurity of the blood. The Sarsaparilla is compounded of the most powerful and purest of the Sarsaparilla, and is the highest estimation by the most distinguished physicians.

This mild, aperient, antiseptic and tonic, it contains the most useful properties of medicine. It purges, purifies and restores. Scrofula, Cancer, Leprosy, all Eruptions and Scrofulous Sores, all Diseases of the Skin, and all internal disorders not arising, but springing from a diseased circulation, give way before its hygienic influence.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

At New York, April 22, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen: Feeling it my duty to you and to the community at large, I send you this certificate of the all healing virtues of your Sarsaparilla, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established in its use by your medicine without delay.

I was afflicted with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I was so afflicted for some time, and was suffering very much, when I was cured by your Sarsaparilla. I was cured by your Sarsaparilla, and I am now perfectly well.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for some time, but I feel it my duty to do so, as I have been cured by your Sarsaparilla, and I am now perfectly well.

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**CIRCULAR.**  
THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

**LARKINS & CORBETT,**  
for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs.

WM. R. LARKINS,  
JAS. L. CORBETT.  
Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846. 23-1y

**LIST OF BLANKS**  
ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs  
do do Subpoenas  
do do Fi. Fas.  
County Court Scire Facias

Apprentice's Indentures  
Letters of Administrators  
Jury's Tickets  
Peace warrants  
Constable's bonds  
Notes of hand  
Checks, Cape Fear Bank  
do Branch Bank of the State

Notes, negotiable at bank  
Inspector's Certificates  
Certificates of Justices attending Court  
Bidding Papers, every variety of  
Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

**LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE CAMPING LAMP.**  
MURPHY & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvement in the Camping Lamp, which warrants them in saying, that it will give double the light of any Oil or Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of the most beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from \$1 50 to \$6.

Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. Henry Nutt.

Wilmington, April 17, 1846. 31-12m

**INSPECTION NOTICE.**  
THE undersigned having been re-appointed Inspectors of

**NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS,**  
at the last term of the County Court of New Hanover, take this method of informing the country friends and Turpentine makers generally, that they are exactly ready to attend to all Inspection with which they may be favored, both for town and country.

JOHN S. JAMES,  
M27 28-1y P. M. WALKER.

**Just Received**  
AT  
**H. R. VIGOR & Co's**  
**CHEAP FAMILY GROCERY,**  
— UNDER THE CAROLINA HOTEL,

BY the last arrivals from New York, every thing good to eat, or use or send and see.

**JOHNS.**  
Apples; do do  
Grapes; do do  
Currant; do do  
Black Currant; do do

**PRESERVED.**  
Quinces; do do  
Pineapples; do do  
Grapes; do do  
Cantaloupes; do do  
Cherries; do do  
Pine Apples; do do  
Canton Ginger; do do  
Strawberries; do do

**Syrups.**  
Ginger; do do  
Raspberry; do do  
Strawberry; do do  
Lemon; do do  
Pine Apple; do do  
Brandy Preserves; do do

**Peaches;**  
Strawberries; do do  
Grapes; do do  
Raspberries; do do  
Cherries; do do

**Horse Radish;**  
Pickles, all kinds; do do  
Catsups; do do  
Sauces; do do  
Mustard; do do  
Pickled Lobster; do do  
Fresh do do  
Hollibut, fresh; do do  
Sardines; do do

**Pepper; Sauces;**  
Ground Pepper; do do  
do Allspice; do do  
do Cinnamon; do do  
Sugars, all kinds; do do  
Coffee; do do  
Family Beef; do do  
Smoked do do  
do Tongues; do do  
Salmon; do do  
Nutmegs; do do

**Liquors.**  
Cogn. Brandy; do do  
H. Gin; do do  
Madeira Wine; do do  
Port; do do  
Pure Juice Port Wine; do do  
Spanish Brandy; do do  
American do do  
Cincinnati Whiskey; do do  
Common do do  
American Gin; do do  
N. E. Rum; do do  
Cider Vinegar; do do  
do Brandy; do do

**Molasses;**  
Barrels of Lard; do do  
Copperas; do do  
Indigo; do do  
Allspice; do do  
Race Ginger; do do  
Powder and Shot; do do  
do in canisters; do do  
Stoughton Bitters; do do

All of the above are fresh, and great pains have been taken in making the select n. for the sole use of those who favor us with their custom.

Wilmington, N. C., April 24, 1846.

**MITCHELL'S**  
**POCKET MAP**  
OF  
Texas, Oregon, and California.

A FEW copies of the above work, of the very latest edition, may be obtained at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

**WANTED FOR BOSTON**—A vessel to take a cargo of barrels to Boston. Apply to G. W. DAVIS.

**OLD NASH BRANDY.**  
60 bls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

**BLANK WARRANTS**—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

**THE SECRET SERVICE FUND.**  
The following is the message from the President on this subject, which was transmitted to the House of Representatives on Monday the 20th April. We place it before our readers at length, in order that the President may be rightly understood in his refusal to give the information asked for by resolution of the House of Representatives:

To the House of Representatives:  
I have considered the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant by which I am requested "to cause to be furnished to that House an account of all payments made on Presidents' certificates from the fund appropriated by law, through the agency of the State Department, for the contingent expenses of the foreign intercourse, from the 4th March, 1841, until the retirement of Daniel Webster from the Department of State; with copies of all entries, receipts, letters, vouchers, memorandums, or other evidences of such payments; to whom paid, for what, and particularly all concerning the north-eastern boundary dispute with Great Britain."

With an anxious desire to furnish to the House any information requested by that body, which may be in the Executive Department, I have felt bound by a sense of public duty to inquire how far I could, with propriety, or consistently with the existing laws, respond to their calls.

The usual annual appropriation "for the contingent expenses of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations" has been disbursed since the date of the act of May 1st, 1840, in pursuance of its provisions. By the third section of that act it is provided:

"That when any sum or sums of money shall be drawn from the treasury, under any law making appropriations for the contingent expenses of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, the President shall be, and he is hereby authorized, to cause the same to be duly settled annually with the accounting officers of the treasury, in the manner following: that is to say, by causing the same to be accounted for specially in his judgment, he made public, and by making a certificate of the amount of such expenditures as he may think it advisable, not to specify; and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum or sums therein expressed to have been expended."

Two distinct classes of expenditure are authorized by this law: the one of a public, and the other of a private and confidential character. The President in office at the time of the expenditure is made by the law sole judge whether it shall be public or private.

Congress, foreseeing that it might become necessary and proper to apply portions of it is fund for objects, the original accounts and vouchers for which could not be "made public," without injury to the public interest, authorized the President, instead of such accounts and vouchers, to make a certificate of the amount of such expenditures as he may think it advisable not to specify, and have provided that "every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum or sums therein expressed to have been expended."

Such sums are to be accounted for specially in all instances wherein the expenditure thereof may, in his judgment, be made public. All expenditures "accounted for specially," are settled at the Treasury, upon vouchers, and not on "President's certificates," and like all other public accounts, are subject to be called for by Congress, and are open to public examination. Had information as respects this class of expenditures been called for by the resolution of the House, it would have been promptly communicated.

The law making these provisions is in full force. It is binding upon all the departments of the government, and especially upon the Executive, whose duty it is "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed." In the exercise of the discretion lodged by it in the Executive, several of my predecessors have made "certificates" of the amount of such expenditures as they have thought it advisable not to specify, and upon these certificates, as the only vouchers, settlements have been made at the Treasury.

It appears that, within the period specified in the resolution of the House, certificates were given by my immediate predecessor, upon which settlements have been made at the Treasury, amounting to five thousand four hundred and sixty dollars. He has solemnly determined that the objects and items of these expenditures should not be made public, and has given his certificates to that effect, which are placed upon the records of the country. Under the direct authority of an existing law, he has exercised the power of placing these expenditures under the seal of confidence, and the whole matter was terminated before I came into office. An important question arises, whether a subsequent President, either voluntarily or at the request of one branch of Congress, can, without a violation of the spirit of the law, revise the acts of his predecessor, and expose to public view that which he had determined should be "made public." If not a matter of strict duty, it would certainly be a safe general rule that this should not be done. Indeed, it may well happen, and probably would happen, that the President for the time being would not be in possession of the information upon which his predecessor acted, and could not therefore, have the means of judging whether he had exercised his discretion wisely or not. The law requires no other voucher but the President's certificate, and there is nothing in its provisions which requires any "entries, receipts, letters, vouchers, memorandums, or other evidence of such payments" to be preserved in the Executive Department.

The President who makes the "certificate" may, if he chooses, keep all the information and evidence upon which he acts in his own possession. If, for the information of his successors, he shall leave the evidence on which he acts, and the items of the expenditures which make up the sum for which he has given his "certificate," on the confidential files of one of the Executive Departments, they do not, in any proper sense, become thereby public records. They are never seen or examined by the accounting officers of the Treasury when they settle an account on the "President's certificate." The first Congress of the U. S., on the first of July, 1790, passed an act "providing the means of intercourse, between the United States and foreign nations," by which a similar provision to that which now exists was made for the settlement of such expenditures as, in the judgment of the President, ought not to be made public. This act was limited in its duration. It was continued for a limited term in 1793; and between that time and the date of the act of May 1, 1810, which is now in force, the same provision was revived and continued. Expenditures were made and settled under Presidential certificates, in pursuance of these laws.

If the President may answer the present call, he must answer similar calls for every such expenditure of a confidential character made under every administration, in war and in peace, from the organization of the government to the present period.

To break the seal of confidence imposed by the law, and heretofore uniformly preserved, would be subversive of the very purpose for which the law was enacted, and might be productive of the most disastrous consequences. The expenditures of this confidential character, it is believed, were never before sought to be made public; and I should greatly apprehend the consequences of establishing a precedent which would render such disclosures hereafter inevitable.

I am fully aware of the strong and correct public feeling which exists throughout the country against secrecy of any kind in the administration of the government, and especially in reference to public expenditures; yet our foreign negotiations are wisely and properly confined to the knowledge of the Executive, during their pendency. Our laws require the accounts of every particular expenditure to be rendered and publicly settled at the Treasury Department. The single exception which exists is, not that the amount embraced under Presidents' certificates should be withheld from the public, but merely that the items of which these are composed, shall not be divulged. To this extent, and no further, is secrecy observed.

The laudable vigilance of the people in regard to all the expenditures of the Government, as well as a sense of duty on the part of the President, and a desire to retain the good opinion of his fellow citizens, will prevent any sum expended from being accounted for by the President's certificate, unless in cases of urgent necessity. Such certificates have heretofore been resorted to but seldom throughout our past history.

For my own part, I have not caused any account whatever to be settled on a Presidential certificate. I have no occasion rendering it necessary, in my judgment, to make such a certificate; and it would be an extreme case which would ever induce me to exercise this authority; yet, if such a case should arise, it would be my duty to assume the responsibility devolved on me by law.

During my administration, all expenditures for contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, in which the accounts have been closed have been settled upon regular vouchers, as all other public accounts are settled at the Treasury.

It may be alleged that the power of impeachment belongs to the House of Representatives and that, with a view to the exercise of this power, that House has a right to investigate the conduct of all public officers under the Government. This is cheerfully admitted. In such a case, the safety of the Republic would be the supreme law, and the power of the House, in the present of this object, would penetrate into the most secret recesses of the administration of any and every agent of the government, and compel them to produce all papers, public or private, official or unofficial, and to testify on oath to all facts within their knowledge. But even in a case of that kind, they would adopt all wise precautions to prevent the exposure of all such matters, the publication of which might injuriously affect the public interest, except so far as this might be necessary to accomplish the great ends of public justice. If the House of Representatives, as the grand inquest of the nation should at any time have reason to believe that there has been perversion in office, by an improper use or application of the public money by a public officer, and should think proper to institute an inquiry into the matter, all the archives and papers of the Executive Departments, public or private, would be subject to the inspection and control of a committee of their body and every facility in the power of the Executive be afforded, to enable them to prosecute the investigation.

The experience of every nation on earth has demonstrated that emergencies may arise in which it becomes absolutely necessary to the public safety or the public good to make expenditures, the very object of which would be defeated by publicity. Some Governments have made vasty greater expenditures than the small amounts which have from time to time been accounted for on President's certificates. In no nation is the application of such sums ever made public. In time of war or impending danger, the situation of the country may make it necessary to employ individuals for the purpose of obtaining information or rendering other important services, who could never be prevailed upon to act if they entertained the least apprehension that their names or their agency would in any contingency be divulged. So it may often become necessary to incur an expenditure for an object highly useful to the country; for example, the conclusion of a treaty with a barbarian Power, whose customs require on such occasions the use of presents; but this object might be altogether defeated by the intrigues of other Powers, if our purposes were to be made known by the exhibition of the original papers and vouchers to the accounting officers of the Treasury. It would be easy to specify other cases which may occur in the history of a great nation in its intercourse with other nations, wherein it might become absolutely necessary to incur expenditures for objects which could never be accomplished if it were expected, in advance, that the items of expenditure and the agencies employed would be made public.

Actuated undoubtedly by considerations of this kind Congress provided such a fund, coeval with the organization of the Government, and subsequently enacted the law of 1810 as the permanent law of the land. While this law exists in full force, I feel bound, by a high sense of public policy and duty, to observe its provisions and the uniform practice of my predecessors under it. With great respect for the House of Representatives, and an anxious desire to conform to their wishes, I am constrained to come to this conclusion.

If Congress disapprove the policy of the law they may repeal its provisions.

In reply to that portion of the resolution of the House which calls for "copies of whatever communications were made from the Secretary of State during the last session of the 27th Congress, particularly February, 1843, to Mr. Cushing and Mr. Adams, members of the committee of this House on Foreign Affairs, of the wish of the President of the United States to institute a special mission to Great Britain," I have to state that no such communications, or copies of them, are found in the Department of State.

Copies of all letters on the books of the Department of State to any officer of the United States or any person in New York concerning Alexander McLeod," which are, also called for by the resolution, are herewith communicated.

JAMES K. POLK.  
WASHINGTON, April 20, 1846.

**Growing Honors.**—The following story we find going the rounds of the press: A few years ago, a friend of ours was out upon a trout fishing excursion, and after the fatigues of a day were nearly endured,—whether with anything more than "fisherman's luck," we know not—he entered a public house in a neighboring town, for refreshment. He there encountered a garrulous old man, who had done his country some service